

# MARKETS

NEW YORK CITY  
Electrolytic, 18.12@18.24  
Silver, 70 1/8  
Copper, steady.

# The Bisbee Daily Review

WEATHER

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## SERB'S PERIL INCREASES EVERY DAY

The Bulgarians Have Increased Their Grip on Belgrade-Saloniki Railroad and Have Occupied Town of Leshovac.

### TEUTONS PROTEST AID OF GREECE TO ALLIES

Greece Said to Be Negotiating With Allies for Financial Assistance; Russians Harassing Germans in Eastern Theatre.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The peril of the Serbians who are fighting desperately to hold the Teutons in the north and the Bulgarians in the east until the arrival of Allied assistance, is increasing. The Bulgarians have extended their grip on the Belgrade-Saloniki railroad. They occupied Leskovac, south of Nish and Aleksinac to the north. They are in close touch with the Germans at the latter point. After occupying Kruševac the Germans extended their left to Djubina on the bank of the Danube.

The Teutons are advancing southward and progressing except where held by the Montenegrins. The invaders are reaching the difficult mountainous regions of Serbia where the strongest resistance is expected. The increasing strength of the British and French in the south is effective. They are conducting an energetic offensive against the Bulgarians and have managed to keep clear as far as Vele, barring the Bulgarians' route to Monastir.

Plentifully supplied with mountain guns the Teutons expect to drive the Serbians from the mountains. While it will require some time for the Germans to repair the northern end of the railway to transport troops and munitions, the successes have enabled them to send supplies to the Bulgarians and the Turks, by the Danube as far as Nikopolis, from which point they are sent by rail to Sofia and Constantinople.

The attitude of Greece is unchanged although it is considered a significant moment that Bulgaria has again protested the hospitality accorded to the Allies at Saloniki. Greece has applied to the Allies for financial assistance. The application is receiving favorable consideration. Greece has also renewed to the Allies her expressions of a firm determination to maintain her neutrality and good will toward the Entente. There are no important changes in the campaigns on other fronts.

The Russians are attacking in the north and south. They are harassing the German forces in the center, which is believed to have been weakened for the purpose of strengthening the two wings. A big movement is expected until the ground improves. There is considerable fighting in the west and on the Italian fronts.

### INSURE AGAINST AIRCRAFT.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A plan for insuring property against aircraft was announced in the House of Commons by Herbert Samuel, postmaster general. Payment of twelve cents will insure property to the value of \$125 for a year against destruction or damage resulting directly or indirectly from bombardment of aircraft or effects of anti-aircraft guns. The maximum value of property insurable is \$375, which would require payment of thirty-seven cents. The insurance will be transacted through the post-office.

### AUSTRIA AGAIN PROTESTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The text of the second Austrian note concerning exportations of munitions from the United States to the allies was made public by the State Department. It discusses the contentions of the American reply to the Vienna protest and reiterates the opinion that the traffic has assumed such proportions as to violate the spirit of neutrality. The concluding paragraph describes the contents as "friendly arguments" intended as a final supplement of the legal aspect of the matter as defined in the note of June 29. Officials do not consider that the communication requires a reply. It is unlikely that there will be further exchanges on the question.

## Wilson Names Taft Head of the Red Cross Work

President Appoints Former President at Head of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross; Taft Accepts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The President appointed former president Taft as chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross to succeed Major General George Davis, retired. Davis resigned on account of ill health. When Davis determined to give up the work the President mindful of Taft's experience, for many years president of the Red Cross, wrote asking if he would accept the chairmanship. Today the President received a letter from Taft saying he was very glad to again associate himself with the society's work. The appointment immediately followed.

When Taft was secretary of war he was elected president of the American Red Cross by the Central Committee February 8, 1905. He was re-elected successively and served until April 20, 1913, when after the inauguration of Wilson as President, he resigned and suggested the honor should go with the office of president. The suggestion was promptly accepted and Wilson became the head of the organization. Davis has been chairman of the Central Committee since 1906. He was appointed by Roosevelt.

## NEAR BEER CASE AFFIRMED IN PHOENIX

Judge Lockwood's Decision Affirmed By Supreme Court; Near Beer Can Not Be Manufactured, Given Away or Sold.

PHOENIX, Nov. 9.—The test of the right to operate a part-mutual machine in Arizona will be brought before the superior court of this county tomorrow on an information filed charging that a machine was operated on the state fair grounds today in connection with a race between Hellbender, a Yavapai county horse, and Nantilla, a California animal. The race was one half mile and a purse for \$2,000. Hellbender won easy.

The event was used by friends of part-mutual machine to operate only to make a case. The sheriff's office agreed to take the case direct to the county court in the place of a justice in order, if possible, to get a decision before the state fair week. It is the machines are declared not to be gambling, a concession will then be let for the state fair races. Bullard, former attorney general, defending the machines says no law prohibits them.

### Near Beer Case.

In the supreme court, the right to sell near beer, under the present prohibition law, was denied in the case of L. A. Brown, on appeal from Coconino county. The court held that "near beer" is made by those who make beer, sold by those who sell beer, and that it looks like beer, smells like beer, and tastes like beer. The name by which it is called cannot affect its kind or quality. It is the stuff of which it is made and not its name that gives it a place among the prohibited liquors named in the constitutional amendment.

The decision was lengthy and is locally considered as an aid to the wets for the reason that it makes the law elaborately strict. The lower court held similarly and the decision is affirmed.

### GERMAN PRAISE OF NOTE

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Commenting on the American trade interference note the Frankfurter Zeitung says: "The American stand, from a legal viewpoint, is unimpeachable. American trade is damaged by the arbitrary rule of Britain, which is despotic and inefficient since the Baltic is unattainable for the British." It expresses appreciation of the United States' intention to defend the rights of neutrals but urges immediate and energetic action.

### ARREST WU DAN

HONOLULU, Nov. 9.—By order from Washington, immigration authorities arrested General Wu Dan, claimed to be a former associate of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, alleged to be fomenting opposition to President Yuan Shikai.

## JEWELRY OF THE VILLA'S SEIZED

United States Agents Seize Jewelry in El Paso Home of Hipolito Villa's Uncle, Said to Be Valued at \$80,000.

### MONEY IN THE SAFE WAS LEFT UNTOUCHED

Villa Claims Jewelry Was Practically All of American Make and Undeniable; Conditions Said to Be Improving in South.

EL PASO, Nov. 9.—Diamonds, jewelry and United States currency, valued at \$80,000, the property of Villa, his brother Hipolito and their wives, were found in a safe in the home of George Benton, an uncle of Hipolito, by special treasury agents. The agents confiscated the jewelry and charged it was smuggled into the United States. A foreign make auto, brought across the border from Juarez, was also taken. Hipolito declared the jewelry was composed of gifts from El Paso merchants. With a few exceptions, it is of American manufacture and undeniable since it never left the United States. The currency was not seized.

His wife and Mrs. Francisco Villa made a practice of going to El Paso to make purchases, returning them the same night, since they considered it safer to keep their property in the United States. The jewelry consisted of ten rings, a diamond necklace, a pearl and diamond pendant, a platinum brooch set with diamonds, three pairs of earrings, a gold medal dated 1914 bearing the inscription "To General Villa from the Constitutional Governor for Personal Valor," a silver jewelry case containing a bracelet set in diamonds, two heart pins, three diamond rings and a pair of earrings.

### CONDITIONS IMPROVED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Conditions in Mexico are improving and there are signs that give hope for a gradual return to order and prosperity there, according to summary advices from various parts of the republic made public at the State Department. The famine in Mexico City is said to be over. Every service is said to be reestablished in many directions and the Carranza government is distributing food to the destitute. While business is dull compared to peaceful years, it is pictured as better than at any time since the revolt against Diaz began.

Advices reached the Department that Hermosillo was taken by de facto government forces on November 7, with but little resistance. The west coast ports are reported quiet. Another dispatch said it is estimated sixty nine Americans are still in Villa territory of the Nogales district.

### FINGERS SHOT OFF

BROWNVILLE, Nov. 9.—Three fingers of Private Madden's hand were shot away and seven other soldiers were fired upon from the brush at La Feria, ten miles from here Monday, according to a report to Fort Brown. The assailants were not located.

Madden previously saw eight on foot. They were unidentified except except that they were brown cloths. The soldiers were engaged in a deer hunt. Colonel Bullard is personally investigating.

### PROHIBITS DUTCH EXODUS.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 9.—The Dutch Government has prohibited any further exodus of metal workers to England. Early in the war, large numbers of Dutch workmen in metals went to Germany, attracted by the high wages offered in the munitions factories. More recently, a similar exodus on an even wider scale, had begun toward England. The Dutch government, fearing an actual famine in skilled help for an important trade, has now promulgated a strict prohibition against workmen of this class leaving the country.

The Socialist newspaper Het Volk criticizes the new regulation in a striking editorial entitled "Is Holland a Prison?" The article draws a contrast between the government's benevolent approval of the enormous war profits being reaped by the trading classes, and its efforts to prevent artisans from improving their condition. The article declares that a number of Dutch workmen who were already on board steamer when the new prohibition was announced, were removed from the vessel by military force.

## RECRUITING CHIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN



Lord Derby.

Lord Derby is the new director of recruiting in Great Britain. He has employed a big army of civilian canvassers, who intend to personally request every man deemed eligible for the army and not engaged in government work to join the colors if he has not already done so. If this plan fails conscription is likely to become an accomplished fact in Great Britain before the war ends.

## STEAMER ANCONA TORPEDOED BY SUBMARINE

Italian Boat Is Torpedoed Off the Coast of Italy By an Austrian Submarine; No Details of Attack Are Yet Known.

ROME, Nov. 9.—An Austrian submarine sunk the Italian liner Ancona today. About two hundred and seventy survivors, some wounded, were landed at Bizerta. At least a hundred and fifty-five were lost.

### HISTORY OF BOAT

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Ancona sailed from New York for Naples October 17. Twelve hundred and forty-five Italian reservists were on board. It carried a general cargo. It arrived at Naples October 29 and was due to sail from Naples for New York today.

The boat was built in Belfast in 1908. Prior to Italy's entrance into the war she was engaged in carrying home Italian reservists and supplies to Italy. On one of her trips from New York to Naples in August of last year she was stopped by the British at Gibraltar where twenty-four Germans and Austrians were removed. Late last summer the boat left for Italy with a cargo of wheat, hay and horses for Italy. On the same voyage she carried three hundred Italians in the steerage, who returned because they were unable to get work on the New York subway. The Ancona was commanded by Captain Massadro on her last voyage from New York.

### "ABSOLUTE MURDER"

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Manager Hatfield of the Italian liner characterized the sinking of the Ancona as an "unnecessary crime," and "absolute murder." He said the Ancona on her last few voyages carried three and four hundred passengers and a number of Americans. It is believed she carried a number of women and children on the present voyage. The crew numbered one hundred and sixty.

Hatfield said the Ancona did not carry guns or ammunition because it was against the rules of the company to carry guns on the same vessel with passengers. The Ancona played prominent part in rescuing passengers from the burning liner Santa Anna in mid-Atlantic September 12.

### WASHINGTON SURPRISED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The sinking of the Ancona caused a sensation it is regarded as foreshadowing a new controversy with the United States and Austria, similar to the critical dispute following the German torpedoing of the Lusitania. Officials withheld comment pending ascertaining whether the boat was torpedoed without warning or had any American victims.

Should it develop the Ancona was warned and attempted to escape, it was justified in the view of the United States. If attacked unwarned the case parallels the Lusitania. The attitude of the United States will probably be determined by the results of the investigation.

## YOSHIHITO IS CROWNED IN PUBLIC

For the First Time in the History of Japan Emperor Is Crowned Before His People and Foreigners.

### OLD KIOTO IS CENTER OF UNRIVALED SCENES

Impressive Is Ceremony Which Formally Transferred Imperial Crown to the Son of the Late Emperor, Mutshuho.

KIOTO, Nov. 9.—For the first time in history, the people of Japan and the representatives of the people of foreign lands were present today at the coronation of a Mikado, when Yoshihito, son of Mutshuho, acceded to the throne of Nippon.

The story of this epochal event is the history of old Japan epitomized. It is the story of the Japanese deities of Heaven and Earth, of the veneration of the imperial ancestral gods and of the formal accession to sanctity of the monarch of today—Yoshihito—direct descendant of the immortal Jimmu, the first Emperor and founder of the empire and descendant also, according to tradition, of the Sun Goddess and Imperial Grand Ancestress, Amaterasu Omikami, who dwelt in the Heavenly regions in prehistoric ages.

The essence of the accession ceremony centered about the Kashikodokoro or Sacred Mirror, which represents the spirit of the Sun Goddess Amaterasu. This divine mirror, supposed to be of bronze, though no mortal eyes have gazed upon it, together with the sacred comma-shaped jewel-necklace and the sacred sword are known as the Imperial Treasures and symbolize the imperial power. The ceremony of this morning was a ritual service of ancestor worship and was held in a specially erected hall in the palace grounds known as the Shunkoden hall, where was enshrined the sacred mirror brought from Tokio.

The drawing of the veil of seclusion and the admission of foreigners and of the people of Japan to the holy service of accession was the visual evidence of Japan's transition from the early years when the Emperor stood apart in severe separation from the world to a time when without abandoning his heavenly-given sanctity he consented to emerge from his historic isolation. In the olden days the people were not present. Vaguely they heard that the monarch had acceded to his throne but they had no prerogative in the matter.

Today they were actually invited to the ceremonies. Their representatives in parliament were there grouped about the imperial throne symbolizing the new Japan.

The Shunkoden was of plain, unvarnished wood and consisted of an outer hall, inner hall and shrine. It was simply decorated. Indeed, simplicity dominates the coronation ceremonies. The decorations were those of Shintoism, the religion adopted by the court, which is more pronouncedly a series of rites than a religion pure and simple. Besides the main hall were built other halls and annexes for the accommodation of the people participating in and witnessing the ceremonies.

At the appointed time the two gates—"kenrei-mon" and "kenshun-mon"—respectively facing the south and east—were opened for the reception of those allowed to attend the grand ceremony. The guards about the gates were exclusively those in the service of the imperial household. Then arrived the guests—distinguished officials, civil and military, nobles, members of the House of Representatives and the House of Peers, the diplomatic corps and other dignitaries accompanied by their wives, all in full dress or uniforms. The foreign women wore the ceremonial robes of the European court with train.

The United States was represented by Ambassador George W. Guthrie and Mrs. Guthrie; by Post Wheeler, the first secretary of the Embassy and Mrs. Wheeler; by Colonel James A. Irons, the military attaché and Mrs. Irons and by Captain Frederick J. Horne, the naval attaché and Mrs. Horne. The guests were ushered to the waiting halls. The masters of ceremonies, rituals, court musicians and other officials and officers participating in the ceremonies also arrived in due time, all dressed in ancient ceremonial costume or uniform. A democratic note in the matter of dress was that the members of the House of Representatives (Continued on page three)

## Nace Consul Leaves Villa Will Not Support Man Who Threatens the Foreigners

### GETTING JUROR HARD WORK

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9.—The entire day was passed in an effort to obtain an alternate juror to serve in the trial of Matthew Schmidt, charged with the murder of Charles Haggerty, one of the killed in the Times explosion five years ago. The net result of the day's work was the exhaustion of all peremptory challenges on both sides.

As soon as the alternate juror is selected to serve in case of illness of one of the regular panel, Judge Frank Willis is expected to decide the question of the eligibility of James Noel, of Indiana, to act as special prosecutor, the defense having raised the point that he is not qualified by reason of his not being a citizen of the state nor an elector of the country. When this is decided, the prosecution will begin the opening statement to the jury.

On Account of Villa's Threatened Death to Foreigners, J. Lozano Perez Leaves His Support for All Time.

### PEREZ WILL NOT JOIN THE CARRANZA FACTION

Juan Medina Quits Villa; Many Desert and Go to Agua Prieta; Carlos Randall Expected to Leave Villa Next.

"When Francisco Villa, who has enjoyed the popular favor of both Mexicans and Americans, on both sides of the border, decides that the lives of foreigners should be placed in jeopardy, and in some cases taken, it is then time for his well-wishing and right-thinking adherents to leave his cause. This is what I have done."

The above is a part of an interview with J. Lozano Perez, who, since the Carranza Villa break, in 1914, has acted as Villa's consul at Naco, Arizona. Perez is one of the best known Villa representatives along the Mexican border. He has represented the Northern Chief in many cases, outside of his own work, and was always known as one of his staunchest friends.

"I was willing to do anything, possible, for Villa," added Perez, "until the unrecognized aspirant declared he would no longer protect American lives in Mexico. This was his stand while he was yet in Naco and decided me to take the step which I have. I have left his service and his cause."

"Villa, apparently, has got away from the advice of those who have been his real friends. He is dominated by men who forget their main purpose in the hatred for the 'Gringo'. Villa could have perpetuated his claim on the allegiance of a large number of Mexicans for years, but the largest number of those who cannot help but appreciate that his stand will be his ultimate undoing."

According to Perez, Villa felt very bitter toward Americans on account of the administration's recognition of the "First Chief," as the de facto head of the Mexican government. His hatred, declares the former consul, overbalanced his judgment and has cast him into fatal error.

"Those of us along the Mexican border," remarked Perez, "who have been his supporters have realized that to win the esteem of the United States we must protect Americans and other foreigners in Mexico. Even at this time, when Carranza has been recognized, Villa's course was to protect foreigners. This he threatens not to do."

"Under such circumstances I find it impossible to support his claims any longer. I am no sympathizer with the theory of 'kill the foreigners' and as his representative I would have had to approve of acts which he threatens to carry out and which will bring his cause to a very sudden end."

"In leaving Villa at this time it may be thought that I shall attempt to cast my lot with Carranza. Nothing is further from the fact. I shall reside in the United States until such time as the country is pacified and re-enter Mexico as a Mexican citizen."

It is stated that Perez's reason for leaving the Villa standard was the Chief's threat to kill all the foreigners he found in Sonora and particularly the Americans. It is also stated that Perez was held to be blame for the reported killing of the four Americans last week. This and other instances, of the kind, it is said, decided the former consul to take the course which he pursued.

Juan Medina Quits. Juan Medina, one of Villa's most prominent and brilliant generals, passed through Bisbee yesterday. It is understood he is on his way to El Paso. That he has quit Villa and the latter's army is admitted by those in close touch with him. While in Bisbee Medina made himself known to but very few.

Word from Naco, yesterday, indicated that many Villa men were deserting and going to Agua Prieta where they are receiving amnesty. It is said that as many as six hundred have left Naco in the last couple of days.

Carlos Randall Next? It is confidently expected that Carlos Randall, the Villa governor of Sonora, who succeeded Jose Maytorena, will be the next supporter of the Chief to leave his native land for protection in the United States. Confidential advices from Nogales would indicate that, when Villa appears in sight of Nogales, Randall will cross the border into the United States.

(Continued on Page 5)

## NEW TESTIMONY INTRODUCED AT TRIAL

Government Introduces Testimony Showing That New Haven Directors Violated Sherman Law in the Early Nineties.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—For the first time since the trial of the eleven former directors of the New Haven began the government introduced evidence of acts committed within three years of the period of the statute of limitations. The government related efforts of the New Haven, through the purchase of minority shares in the Central New England, to secure an absolute ownership.

There was previous testimony which dated back to 1890, the year of the enactment of the Sherman law, which the defendants are accused of violating. The testimony was intended to prove that the directors, in face of legal advice from their own counsel, that the acquisition might violate the Sherman law, acquired the New England shares.

### FOR GOVERNMENT REQUISITION

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Orders in Council will be issued tomorrow prohibiting British ships from carrying cargoes from one foreign port to another, except under license and authorizing government requisition of ships in case of emergency for carrying of foodstuffs and other cargoes. This was in answer to Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, who made Sir Arthur Markham's complaint in the House of Commons regarding enormous freight rates in advance, whether purposed to regulate charges or commander British ships for foreign waters.

### CARGO ABANDONED

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Nov. 9.—District Attorney Liljequist declared the wrecked steamer Santa Clara abandoned, as the business men of Coos Bay who authorized the salvage, quit work. It is apparent nothing can be done requiring beach combers to return the property unless the postoffice department claims the parcel post mail which outsiders removed. Much valuable cargo was removed by hundreds of people.

### RIFLES WOR POLICE

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The inauguration of a plan to equip policemen for warfare, New York police were notified that they will be offered instruction in handling rifles. Commissioner Woods announced that the government had agreed to furnish 500 rifles and ammunition.

### ANTI-TOXIN PRODUCTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A thousand horses in and near New York City are being used to produce tetanus anti-toxin for the armies of Europe, according to an estimate by Dr. William Park, head of the city's bacteriological laboratory. When the war began the board of health, from humanitarian motives, went into the business of making serum but now that the large commercial laboratories have developed means for handling the industry, Dr. Park said the department had decided to return to its normal output.